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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

trains of about 40 cars each were used for this purpose. About 30 planes were shipped with each train. Some of the PWs in the camp said that the planes were shipped to Manchuria. About the same time shipments of aircraft and personnel arrived at the field. No flying was observed up to November 1948. It was rumored that the newly arrived unit had come from Manchuria.

5. The airfield personnel were probably balloted in Kobryn, as was inferred from the heavy traffic between the field and the town. Night flying was not observed.
6. The airfield north of Kobryn had no concrete runways. The turf was covered with steel landing mats. The field had a radar station with a radio tower, about 25 meters high. At the top of the tower there was a horizontal bar, 3 meters long, on which six short rods were fitted.
7. The field was occupied by about 100 aircraft, both U-2 type with in-line engines, and jet planes. Some of the jet planes had one jet, and some had two turbines mounted side by side in the fuselage. The twin-jet fighters were slimmer, faster and more maneuverable than the single-jet planes. The twin-jet fighters were first observed in the summer of 1948. The jet planes had white, red and blue propeller hubs (sic) and usually practiced formation flying.
8. The airfield located northeast of Kobryn had an east-west extension of 1,500 to 2,000 meters and a north-south extension of 2,000 to 3,000 meters. The field had a three-story wooden building, probably housing the administration, two temporary buildings, some earth and fuel bunkers and a repair hangar.
9. About 60 single-engine fighters (elliptical wings, low-wing monoplane, in-line engine, landing gear retracting inward, red propeller hubs, one and two-seater planes) were stationed at the field. From May to August 1948, the aircraft practiced take-offs and landings, the pilots being exchanged frequently. Later on formation flying with up to 12 planes, and take-offs and landings in larger groups was practiced. Stunt flying was also practiced. Firing at a tow target both from the ground and from the air was also practiced.
10. From August 1948 to February 1949 about 40 jet fighters, both single and twin-jet planes, were stationed at the field. Description: Low-wing monoplanes, tapering wings, landing gear retracting inward, conspicuous step in the fuselage with one or two air exhausts. The jet planes were started by means of a two-stroke gasoline motor. The jet planes did more night flying than the single-engine fighters. Parachute jumps were observed from both types.

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